Affairs in Cube.

HAVANA, Oct. 23, 1854.

No cross Arrests of Parties on Suspicion of Having Shot
Castenada—Rumored Assassination of Mendisabal and
Belaquiz, Chief of Police—Landing of More Slaves—
Beorganization of the Police—Formation of a Municipal Guard—Wreck of the Soberano—Review of Troops
In the Captain Courses Ac.

by the Captain General, dc.

Since the murder of Castaneda several arrests have been made, but nothing has been elicited to determine suspicion towards any individual as the perpetrator of suspicion towards any individual as the perpetrator of the crime. It is made a clear case that "nobody did it." Two persons were taken from the Black Warrior, at the moment of sailing, by especial order of the Captain Gen-eral, but will soon be released, if they have not already been set at liberty, as they have proved, beyond the pos-sibility of doubt, that at the time of the killing they were in a remote part of the city from the scene. The son of Gen. Narciso Lopez, who had been arrested, has been re-leased, having established an alibi. This will be the re-sult with all who have been taken up by the government, as the person who did the deed has left the island. So as the person who did the deed has left the island. So say many persons who are presumed to know of these things, intimating the mode and time of the departure. The General Commissary, though badly hurt, is getting better; the civil guards the same; but the officer in command of the escort, who ordered the soldiers to charge upon the people, has been arrested therefor. He was certainly doing his duty to resist violence, and I presume he not be punished for it, although he may be required to will show the justifying circumstances. This is the first not be punished for it, atthough he may be required to will show the justifying circumstances. This is the first time that any question has been entertained here by the superior authority as to the legal proprieties of the bayo-net, and it makes our throats feel much more comforta-ble, with a sense, not disagreeable, that public sentiment is not to be girded in by this steel picket-work, or probed

by the lance.

We had reports, early in the week, of the assassination of Mendizabal, at San Cristoval, who has been an active informer and denouncer, and was the chief instru-ment used for the apprehension and conviction of Gon-ales, Cristo, and forty-three others, who were tried "by the lot." This intelligence is not confirmed. It is said that the Chief of Police at Puerto Principe, Belaquis, was killed on the 12th, at about the same how of the day with Castaneda, while occupied with a game of billiards; but I do not find confirmation from quarters that satisfy my mind that it is certainly true. I have been informed that the public were so incensed by the honors volunteered by the government to the remains of the most infamous Castaneda, that they would not permit them to rest in consecrated ground—that they were abstracted the night of the 13th and deposit-

ed among the filth gatherings of the city, near Cherera.

I learn of three landings of Africans made upon the island since my last notice of this class of our moral

I learn of three landings of Africans made upon the island since my last notice of this class of our moral transactions—two on the south side, jurisdiction of Trimidad, and one on the north, between Sagua la Grand and Remedios. A Spanish schooner that brought slaves to the island, cleared from Cuba and arrived at a north port, reporting cargo "tasajo," (jerked beef) and having one passenger. The other veasels, one Spanish (brig) and the other American, (bark,) were burned as soon as the landing of their cargoes was consummated. These landings have been effected at obscure points, with the utmost secresy, and without the knowledge of any public officers, as far as I can ascertain. The numbers landed, at approximate calculation, must be about fourteen hundred.

One of the men taken from the steamer Black Warrior last trip, just before she got under way for New Orleans, under suspicion of connection with, or knowledge of circumstances of importance in relation to the murder of Castaneda, named Montoro, was a naturalized clitzen of the United States, and has been for some time a resident of New Orleans; and as he has proved that he was not near the scene of the transaction, but in a remote part of the city at the time of the killing, he will undoubtedly be released in a few days. The acting consul of the United States has asked attention of the Captain General to this case, that he may be put at liberty if there is nothing alleged against him.

The ateamer Falcon, last trip, after having received the sailing visit of the proper officer of the port, in the lower part of the harbor, while under way, was seen to take on board a person from a boat which came alongside, supposed to be one of the hands left on shore. The fact was reported to the Captain-General, and has been made the subject of a communication to the consulate of the United States, and will have to be explained on the return of that steamer. It has caused the issue from the consulate of the United States of the circular which I send you herewith, as of i

She left this port for Cadic on the 28th or 27th of August, and our first intelligence of her was on the 19th inst. that she had almost worked her own way into the port named. She had the good luck to get away from Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, and has followed with the prestige of good fortune ever since. This may be the last of her, but we hope not. Steamers have been sent to render any service or assistance that may be needed. The soldiers (discharged) that were on board, will be returned for re-embarkation at this port.

The new collector for the port of Havana, Bonifacio Cootes, entered upon the duties of his office 18th inst.

The office of Lieutenant of the King is dispensed with in our new military organization, and the person who held it at Havana, Brigadier General Ramacan, has been ordered to the command of the troops of the district of the "five towns," with his headquarters at Villa Clara, for which he departed on the 17th inst.

The royal coach and horses of the Concha regalia will come off with the royal lottery of the 25th instant, for the benefit of the poor—and some one poorer devil, may-hap—of which we shall know in due season.

The first Concha inapection and review of troops took place on the afternoon of the 20th, which was quite a brilliant spectacle, always excepting the black "ornamenta" in the rear of the column, with their white officials, (pearls in jet setting)—negroes, from twenty-five to thirty-five, full of martial spirit and martial fragrance, I conclude, from the frequent application of cologne or camphorated handkerchiefs to the faoial handles of their officers. I have seen the regiments better filled, but not better drilled, and the appointments throughout the line were good. The Capitala-General appears to advantage on horseback, and he has an efficient field staff. The general wish is that he would cut off the Pezuela infliction upon the troops, but I presume they will have to die out of service. Last evening a magnificent masked ball was given at the Diorama Rooms, which have

An American Citizen Arrested on Suspicion of having Shot Castenada—History of the Affair—Numerous Ar-reste—Wreck of the Spanish Ship-of-War Sovereign— Rumored Visit of a Spanish Fleet to American Ports— Doings of the Captain General-Arrival of the American Schoener Peerless, Captured as a Slaver, dc.
A citizen of the United States, named Augustine Mon-

tano, who visited this his native land to see his family, under the recent amnesty, he baving been engaged in ne of the unfortunate Lopez expeditions, who had obtained his passport to return to New Orleans, where he was employed as a watchman, and who was with one out on the ladder of the Black Warrior on her last visit to this port, was arrested and placed in jail (incomuni-cado)—i. e., without any communication being permitted with him—under the pretended suspicion of his having been the assassin who, on the evening of the 13th inst., shot Juan Antonio Castenado at the posado of Marty y Bellona, opposite the military parade ground, in the Calrada de Monte. Castenado was the man who arrested the unfortunate Narciso Lopez, for which act he re-ceived great praise and substantial reward from the Spanish government. He had been recently appointed a captain of a partido by General Concha, and had intended to have taken possession of his office on the day succeeding the evening on which he was shot. The creoles have, ever since the execution of Lopes, entertained feelings of enuity towards Castenado, and so fearful was he of being attacked, that he had obtained

fearful was he of being attacked, that he had obtained special permission to carry arms, and wore a long dirk in his belt at the very moment he was shot. He was playing billiards at the time he was sent to his last account, and although the manner in which his life was taken cannot be justified, yet that he deserved his fate few unprejudiced men will be found willing to deny.

To return, however, to Montano—against him not even the semblance of a just suspicion can be entertained of his having done the foul deed. Every moment of his time, for hours previous to the evening on which Castenado was shot, until the period of his going to the Black Warrior, can, I am told by a near relative of his, be satisfactory accounted for. Our acting Consul, Colonel Robertson, with his limited powers, has been unable to render any substantial benefit to the unfortunate young man.

There have been several other parties arrested on snappicion of being guilty of this offence, all of whom, strange for relate, are creoles who have refurned to Guba under the recent amnesty. Among those arrested is a young sman, the son of Baron Colin, who, I am told, is also a

citizen of the United States; also a lawyer named Miranda, and a poor hump-backed druggist who kept a shop outside the walls. Is the day of reckoning for all these misdeeds far distant? I trust not.

Af Port Principe too, I understand there have been several arrests, whilst assassinations have been far from unfrequent. Menditsabal, the brother of the Spanish Minister of Finance, during the Espartero regency, who resided in the Yuelt's Anie, has, report says, been shot, although I understand the Captain General denies having any official knowledge of the circumstance. The Commandant de Armas at Port Principe has also, I am fold, been shot by an assassin. Robberies on the road leading to the village of Calsharal, some nine miles hence, occur daily, or rather nightly, so that the change in the organisation of the police has not proved as advantageous as was anticipated.

The Spanish ship-of the month of August last, was dismasted in the gale of September, and compelled to put back to this island. In attempting to enter the port of Guantzama she was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great down was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great down was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great down was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great down was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great down was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great be was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great be was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great be was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great be was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great be was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great down was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great be was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and made a great down was run ashore on Point Sotavente, and the crue the point of the solavente of the point of the solavente of the point of the point of the poin

shall, D. V., be in New York some of these days, and may possibly astonish him with a visit. Q. B. S. M.
P. 8.—Upon reading over this letter I find I have omitted to announce to you the arrival a few days since in this harbor of the American schooner Peerless, which vessel has been captured by the Spaniards as a slaver. It is stated that a small cargo of Bosal negroes had, a short time previous to her capture, been landed from her near Bahia Honds, but that the negroes were arrested after they were landed.

Pay of the United States Marines.

The following circular is now being issued by the Acting Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. A. J. O'Bannon, Eaq.:—

The act making appropriations for the naval service, approved August 5, 1854, provides "that the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States Marine Corps shall be entitled to and receive the same pay and bounty for re-enlisting as are now, or may hereafter, be allowed to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in the infantry of the army."—(10 Stat., 586.)

This extends the provisions of "An act to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments," approved August 4, 1864, (10 Stat., 587, in respect to pay, and of the 29th section of the act of July 5, 1838, as to bounty, (three months extra pay, for re-enlisting, to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Marine Corps, from the date of the act, viz.—Angust 5, 1864.

1. The pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Marine Corps, directed by the act of 22 March, 1853, and extended to the whole term of their enlistment by the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1849, (9 Stat., 378.) is to be continued.

2. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and privates of the Marine Corps directed by the act of 2d March, 1853, and extended to the whole term of their enlistment by the 5th section of the act of the act, but who re-entered service within one month after his discharge, and subsequently to th

enlist into the corps "within two months before or one month after the expiration of his term of service," is entitled to receive three months extra pay as provided for like grades in the army by the 29th section of the act approved July 5th, 1838.—Stat., 250.

The "three months" extra pay" (bounty) thus allowed, together with the increase of \$4 per month, is included in the ordinary pay of the grade in which the marine may be serving when discharged.

6. The allowance to marines at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, authorized by the act approved March 2d, 1819, entitled "An act to regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty," is increased twenty-five cents per day for men employed as laborers and teamsters, and forty cents per day when employed as mechanics, at all stations east of the Rocky Mountains, and thirty-five cents per day, respectively, when the men are employed at stations west of those mountains. The allowance of "whiskey or spirits," or commutation therefor, is discontinued from and after August 5th, 1854.

7. The necessary data to enable the Paymaster Pursers to calculate the additional pay and bounty should be entered upon the transfer and pay rolls. The dates of the several re-enlistments, and whether the marine had been honorably discharged, should be entered opposite the name in each case, or the certificate of the Adjutant and Inspector, to that effect, should accompany the pay rolls.

name in each case, or the certificate of the Adjutant and Inspector, to that effect, should accompany the pay rolls.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERPRITERS.—For some months past the police of this city, and those of other cities in the west, have had their attention directed to the fact that a gang of counterfeiters were operating in the States of Ohio and Indiana, and on a very extensive scale. This gang, it is said, have their depots at five different points in Indiana, at three different places near this city and in this State, and one depot within a few miles of Covington, in Kentucky. The police have been actively on the alert ever since the first intimation that there was a gang of counterfeiters hereabouts. Evening before last Deputy Sheriff Gavitt and other officess of Madison, assisted by police officers Parker, Bloom, Carty and others of this city, surrounded the cofice house of a man named Boyd, in North Madison, Indiana, and at a given signal they closed upon the premises and rushed into the house. For a few moments all was confusion, and in the excitement one of the immates made his escape. Boyd and his wife, and another person whos name our informant had forgotten, were arrested and taken to jail. The premises were then searched, and fifteen hundred dollars in counterfeit money of different denominations, and mostly on the Southern Bank o Kenucky, were found concealed. They also found two counterfeit plates—\$1's and \$10's—on the same bank, a press on which to print the counterfeit money, bogus coin. (ten cent pieces and half dollars,) dies, moulds and tools of various kinds used in counterfeiting. The parties were taken before magistrate Gamaliel Taylor for examination. The evidence induced the magistrate to hold them in \$2,000 bail to answer at court, in default of which they were committed to jail. Yesterday the parties were taken before a higher court, on a writ of habeas corpus. The application was being heard when our informant left Madison, but it was generally thought that the application woul

of a like character will be made at other points in a few days.—Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 28.

THE CALABITY AT HOWARD COLLEGE, ALABAMA.—We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter:—

MARION, ALABAMA, Oct. 16, 1854.

I am sorry to inform you, in this connection, of a very sad occurrence which took place here last Sunday night, about tweive o'clock, that is, the burning down of Howard College. There were sleeping at the time, in the third and fourth stories of the building, about twenty-six or twenty-eight young men and two negro men: all of whom were required to jump from the windows, a distance of from thirty to forty feet, to the ground below. And, horrible to tell, twenty-two of the number were mangled in a frightful manner, some more and some less. I have just come in from a visit to them with my very heart sick. Somk of the boys are burned very badly, in addition to other injuries. Our town is in mourning, and looks gloomy enough. I learned, a few moments since, that one of the black men was dead; he rushed down through the flames to the door. Two or three of the boys are expected to die, the rest will probably recover. There is, however, no knowing exactly the extent of their injuries. I trust all things are better than we now think. The college building, with every thing in it, is in ruins. Nothing was saved, as I understand. It is supposed now that the building was set on fire, though I cannot at present believe it. Such a fiendish act could scarcely be perpetrated by any one in this community. The truth will be known in a few days, I auppose.

A poccript says another has died.

What of the Cyster?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK MEALD.

A hitherto wholesome food, of esteemed delicacy and flavor, is supposed to have been the immediate cause of several violent cases of choiers that recently terminated in death. The cyster is generally considered a luxury, and though it may be deemed an extravagant luxury in some countries, the statistics of the trade in this city show that a plurality of millions in dollars is annually spent in its fishery and importation, with an equal or greater amount in the profit and the preparation for retail consumption—evincing its general use, as an article of diet, by a very large number of persons. The deaths traceable to the cyster are said to be few in number, though distinctly marked by sudden and violent attacks on subjects in robust health, as well as on those previously enfeebled by diarrhace and kindred disease of the bowels. The symptoms are said to evince poison in the stomach, introduced by the cyster, or in some way generated by the cyster before or after it was caten. The charge varies a little from different sources, but on the whole it is sufficiently explicit, and of ample importance, to justify the most careful investigation.

In the wide field of known science there is a lamentable deficiency in all that relates to life and health. Certain articles of food in certain quantities are known to sustain life in a healthy condition, while the same articles

articles of food in certain quantities are known to sustain life in a healthy condition, while the same articles in larger quantities, or the same quantities at other times, with perhaps a change in atmosphere, will cause disease and death, not always violent, though at times marked with symptoms peculiar to the actino of known poisons. Lobsters and crabe, as articles of food, are well known, at different times and in different quantities, to be both wholesome and virulent poisons; not a chemically defined poison, not a poison that chemistry can reach or explain, but a poison nevertheless that causes a violent attack and speedy death. May not poisons be wholesome food? A parcodox in allopathy; and though seemingly untrue, the highest anthority, "United States Dispensatory," gives arsenic, corrosive sublimate, and other virulent poisons, as indispensable articles in the last of medicines for ceded to be unwholocume times of arsenic are conceded to be unwholocume times of arsenic are conceded to be unwholocume times of a resenic are conceded to be unwholocume times of a resenic are conceded to be unwholocume times though withfolocume, and therefore, proscribed, while small does are a conceded to be unwholocume times the head of poisons in large doese, though withfolocume, nutritrous and beneficial in small doese, at suitable hours and times? The ullimate analysis would show to the chemist in each of those articles, nitrogen, carbon, which is a suitable and the su

another counts; indeed, they are so covered that this third the body to the present the counts and both for hundred boths of mark than the diameter the counts and both four hundred boths and the third that the counts are consistent to the counts of the present of the present

The Effect of the Maine Law on the Com-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

We have carefully compiled, without the slightest reference to party or factional political interests, a statement representing an extensive portion of the business interests of this State, which will be utterly crushed by the prohibitory law impending over us all, by the election of Clark, which we think deserving of the attention of every man in the community. Holding, like the spirit of Justice herself, an impartial balance on this question, we present the following unquestionable facts, as worthy of the profound consideration of every voter in the Castal

In relation to the single question of the comparative amount of embarrasament and ruin which it would inevitably entail upon an important branch of the agricultural interest of this State, we beg to present some brief but conclusive statistics, which we have obtained, by official transcript, from the last census of this State, but lately published, in the census office at Washington.

From this authentic source of evidence, it appears that the amount of grains produced and used in the State of New York, for brewing and distilling, for the year ending on June 1st, 1850, is as follows:

Bushels.

Barley. 2,002,250

Rye. 900,067
Outs 6,707
Corn. 1,647,256

Total amount of grains...... 4,625,290

Investments—Reply to "Orocket."
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK REMALD I am happy in having my statements as to the great wealth of the mines of Mexico, and that they produce more silver than all other silver mines throughout the wealth of the mines of Mexico, and that they produce more silver than all other silver mines throughout the world, endorsed as true by your correspondent "Crocket;" but that he is wholly in error as to the security with which investments are made in these mines, may be seen in what follows: He asserts that there is no security. With great respect, I assert the contrary—for, of all the interests, (in the language of one whose personal experience has been great, and who has thoroughly examined this whole subject,) in which capital can be employed in Mexico, mining is the most secure. I omit, for the sake of brevity, to show from our author how mining titles are secured, and will merely

secure. I omni, for the sake of bevity, to show from our sauther how mining titles are secured, and will merely state the process to be as simple as it is safe and permanent, and proceed to state, on the highest authority, that there has been no one instance, since the conquest, of an attempt having been made by the government to interfere with the mode of working adopted by individuals, or to diminish the profits of the successful adventurer, by exacting, under any pies or pretence, from the more fortunate a higher rate of duties than that which was payable by the poorest mines to the treasury. By this judicious liberality, says our author, and good faith, the fallest scope was given for private exertion; and this, in a country where mineral treasures are so abundant, was soon found to be all that was requisite in order to insure their production to a great extent. I will now add, in the interest of the condition of Mexico, if this great interest were inserted. The condition of Mexico, if this great interest were inserted. The condition of Mexico, if this great interest were inserted. The could find no substitute for her mines, in her foreign trade, of what they furnish the great staple—sliver. Her agriculture would be confined to such supply of the necessaries of life, as each individual could have it in his power to raise. Interiest, probably the tichest in the property of the country was a substitute of the single trade of the table land must be home markets, and these the mines can alone supply. The government and the people know these things, and they know further, that they have never experienced any journeement and the people know these things, and they know further, that they have never experienced any journeement and the people know these things, and they know further, that they have never experienced any journeement and the people know these things, and they know further, that they have never experienced any journeement and the people know these things of the provention of the mines and provention of

To Carrair E. Nvr. U. S. Stamer Pacific:

Dair Sim—As we approach the termination of our down themselves the approach the termination of our down themselves the relification the hadding cannot they take leave of you, their sincere thanks. Throughout our more than usually tempestuous passage, we have had constant occasion to feel how much we have been findebted to your unwearied attention, vigilance and care, in the noble vessel that has borne as so swiftly and safely across the Atlantic under your skilful guidance. Nor have we cased to feel at severy moment of the voyage, with what security we might rely, in any energency, on your promptness, resources and skill.

We shall also always gratefully remember the many in the state of the state of the state of the state of the work of the state of the state of the state of the work. He was a state of the st

The Silver Mines of Mexico-Security of Such | The Difficulty Between the Shipmaster Investments—Roply to "Orocket." the United States Minister at Lima. REPLY TO THE LETTER OF HOK. J. B. CLAY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1854. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Size—In your paper of this morning, I notice an article over the signature of J. Randolph Clay, United States Minister at Lima, Peru, wherein he says, (referring to my letter, published in the Herald of the 19th of August last, in answer to one from him, which appeared in 'the Herald of the 16th of the same month,) "Now, Mr. Editor, I shall not notice Captain Beatty's frivolous imputations, farther than to refer you and the public to the following copies of letters received from the American shipmasters, at the Chincha Islands, which you will oblige me by giving a place in your columns. The John Baring was at the Islands at the time the letters were addressed to me, and if Capt. Beatty did not agree their contents, it is evident he was in a very small minority."

nority."
Now, Mr. Editor, I shall not notice the Hon. J. Re-

Now, Ex. Louisor, a small not notice the following facets, any to inform you and the public of the following facets, which occurred at the Chincha Islands, and clear myssif of any and all farther equivocating remarks that the Hon. J. R. Clay may think proper to send from Linu. I do not what he embroil myself in a diplomatic war with him. I had quite enough of him during the Pelican war, and diplomacy is not my forts. My profession is a easman?s. But there are two vary essential points in all diplomatic correspondence, which should not be lost sight of, and they are facts and dates—both of which; I am sorry to say, Mr. Clay is not particular about. On the 17th of any, in the control of the committee of the forty-three went on board of the guard ship that day, and were run overboard at the point of the bayonet. Four of the thirty-five not of the forty-three went on board of the guard ship that day, and were run overboard at the point of the bayonet. Four of the thirty-five appointed that afternoon to go to Linu as a committee to wait on Mr. Clay, who, on the day of the arrival of the committee at Linu, had received his papers from Warhington, which rose him from Charge d'Affaire to Minister Heispiectentiary and Lavoy Extraordiany of present them to linu. A letter of thanks, indeed, and for what? For not having them hicked out of the chambers of their representative when they came to lay their grievances before him. When they came to lay their grievances before him. When they came to lay their grievances before him. When the clear was read to a few of us, it appeared so riction that is expanded to the infands on the 17th of August. Now, if you will please to take afteen from thirty-five, you will see the small minority that kir. Clay the constant was a fact to the inlands, stating that he would immediately a how to take a street of thanks, indeed, and for what papers of the inlands, stating that he would immediately prove to take the propose of the surplementary and the subject of the inlands, stating the subject

It is beginning to be credited that the incoming of cotton will be much less than that of last see

The Cotton Crop.

It is beginning to be credited that the incoming crop of cotton will be much less than that of last season. The New Orleans Picayane says that a correspondent, on whose judgment and means of information the highest confidence may be placed, assures us that the cotton crop of the present season will fall short, and most probably greatly short, of that of last year.

The Little Rock True Democrat, of the 6th instant, says the incessant rains are working very injuriously upon the cotton crop—preventing its being gathered, and destroying much that is ready for the pleker. We notice, too, in many of the fields we have seen, that a rank luxuriant second growth has commenced in the weed.

From Mississippi the accounts are not very encouraging, and, so far as we have observed, we are inclined to believe that the crop will be probably deficient when compared with that of last year.—Augusta (Ga.) Repoble, Oct. 22.

The New Orleans Picayans of the 17th instant says—Nearly all the boats arriving at the leves now are completed in this morning bring 7,265 bales. The Magnakh, from Vicksburg, brought 2,576 bales; the Geo. Colley, from Memphia, 2,537; the Ewamp Fox, from New Oarthage, 1,639; the New Latona, from Rayou Bera, 513.

The Unicorn, since in from Guachita river, brings 200 more bales, making a total of 7,565 bales.

The Columbia (S. C.) Carolesian of the 23d instant says.—We take the following from the circular of Messay. Talcot & Brothers, made up for transmission to Liverpeal by the steamer which salled last Saturday:—The advices to hand since our last are very unfavorable. A correspondent in Mobile, who havored us with his views, which we published per Africa, 19th ultimo, and who is wall known, has, through his extensive correspondence will the interior of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, means of information unaurpassed by any one at the South, writes us under the date of 4th inst. at Mobile, as follows: "I took the liberty of writing to you on the other weeks of the course of the cortine of

the figures we have advised, namely, 3,100,000.

THE WESTERN PORK TRADE.—The Louisville Journal says the crop of hogs will be larger in Kentucky than was some time since supposed, and addd: "Packers, under present circumstances, with a tight messy market, and large stocks, and great depression is prices of last year's product, are loth to enter the market at the rates now demanded. Some are offering 56 net, but this is, we think, a little too low. We are confident, however, that no sales could at present be effected at over \$4 50 net."

The Alton Telegraph says:—"We hear it rumored that five thousand hogs have been contracted for at Springfield, Ill., at \$8 50. The represented seller is a packer at that place."

The St. Louis Intelligencer says:—"Here packers are talking of \$4, and so far as we have heard an expression of opinion, none calculate that hear than this will be paid at any time during the season. A drover was in the only exercisely offering to contract one thousand or lifteen hundred head at \$3, but found no buyer."

At Cincinnati, \$5 net is offered.

ARTEST OF A POSTMATER—George Allison was arrested but evening, by Deputy United States Marshall Dryden, on the charge of embeziement under the subtreasury act, and ledged in our county jail. Allison was appointed Postmaster at Wooster during the last year of Mr. Fillmore's administration. While belding that office he deposited in hank post office stamps amounting to upwards of \$500, and drew out the money for the amount. After his removal from office he failed to reimburse the department, and the money was subsequently paid by his sureties, at whose instance he is now arrested. The offence, under the Subtreasury act, is punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary.—Columbus (9.) Democrat, Oct. 28.